

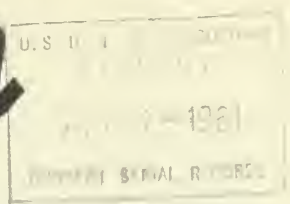
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Foreign



CROPS AND MARKETS

FOR RELEASE MONDAY APRIL 3, 1961

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WEST GERMANY ISSUES NEW

VARIETY MEAT IMPORT TENDER

On March 23, 1961, West Germany published an import tender for frozen livers and kidneys from the United States and Canada. Specifications follow:

(1) Applications for import licenses may be submitted from March 28, 1961, until March 30, 1962.

(2) At the time of export, livers and kidneys shall not be older than 60 days from time of slaughter. The product shall not be older than 90 days when entering Germany. The date of slaughter has to be proved by the original MID certificate of the establishment where the product was produced. The date of production shall be listed on the package.

(3) Individual firms may not apply for more than 100,000 Deutsche marks in their first application. They may, however, apply for new licenses when they have utilized the previous license.

(4) First date for customs clearance is April 1, 1961.

(5) The regulations of the Meat Inspection Law and of the Food Law must be met (New German Meat Inspection Regulations).

RHODESIAN FLUE-CURED EXPORTS REACH ALLTIME HIGH

Exports of flue-cured tobacco from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland were at a record 164.8 million pounds in 1960--up 10 percent from the previous high of 149.4 million in 1959. From 1950 through 1954, flue-cured shipments averaged only 90 million pounds.

The United Kingdom took 90.8 million pounds of Federation flue-cured tobacco in 1960, compared with 82.3 million in 1959. Exports to Australia were 11.9 million--the same as in 1959. Total exports to all Commonwealth countries were 117.9 million pounds--72 percent of total flue-cured exports.

Important non-Commonwealth purchasers of the Federation's flue-cured in 1960 included West Germany, 18.8 million pounds; the Netherlands, 12 million; and Belgium, 7.4 million. These Common Market countries took 23 percent of total flue-cured exports.

TOBACCO, FLUE-CURED: Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, exports by country of destination, 1958-1960

Destination	1958	1959	1960
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Commonwealth:			
United Kingdom.....	64,950	82,326	90,820
Australia.....	10,826	11,934	11,857
Union of South Africa.....	2,466	3,651	4,284
Singapore and Malaya.....	664	2,463	4,179
Hong Kong.....	1,947	3,715	2,079
Others.....	2,711	3,744	4,649
Total Commonwealth.....	83,564	107,833	117,868
Non-Commonwealth:			
Germany, West.....	11,186	16,025	18,812
Netherlands.....	11,374	10,034	11,996
Belgium.....	3,531	6,263	7,436
Denmark.....	2,978	2,254	1,952
Norway.....	720	757	1,303
Japan.....	34	21	1,078
Switzerland.....	129	247	693
Others.....	3,219	5,955	3,691
Total Non-Commonwealth.....	33,171	41,556	46,961
GRAND TOTAL.....	116,735	149,389	164,829

BELGIAN TOBACCO IMPORTS SHOW GOOD GAIN

Belgian tobacco manufacturers imported 47.0 million pounds of tobacco in the first 9 months of 1960--a 2.7-million-pound increase from 1959.

The United States supplied 13.3 million pounds--a 6.5-percent increase over the 12.5 million imported in the corresponding period a year earlier. Although the United States is Belgium's largest source of supply, the U.S. share has dropped rather steadily over the past decade.

Other major suppliers in 1960 in order of importance were the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Brazil, Greece, and India.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Belgium 1/, imports by country of origin, January-September 1959 and 1960

Country of origin	January-September	
	1959	1960
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
United States.....	12,482	13,304
Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	3,823	4,659
Brazil.....	3,445	3,397
Greece.....	3,108	3,333
India.....	1,682	3,078
Dominican Republic.....	3,016	2,917
Netherlands <u>2/</u>	1,830	2,233
Indonesia.....	1,383	1,622
Turkey.....	966	984
Italy.....	1,422	954
Others.....	11,142	10,537
Total.....	44,299	47,018

1/ Includes Luxembourg.

2/ Re-exports.

Source: Bulletin Mensual du Commerce.

GREECE EXPORTS MORE TOBACCO; SOVIET BLOC PURCHASES RISE

Greek exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1960 totaled 133.0 million pounds--up 7 percent from 1959 mainly because of larger shipments to Soviet bloc countries.

West German purchases of Greek tobacco in 1960 were 35.9 million pounds--a little below 1959. The United States, as usual the second-ranking importer of Greek leaf, took 28.0 million pounds in 1960--nearly 2 million more than in the previous year. Gains also were recorded in exports to the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Poland, Switzerland, Hungary, Sweden, and Egypt. Greek exports of leaf to the Soviet Union and other bloc countries were 28.8 million pounds in 1960--22 percent of the total.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Greece, exports by country of destination, 1958-1960

Destination	1958	1959	1960
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Germany, West.....	43,461	36,495	35,864
United States.....	30,723	26,332	28,045
Soviet Union.....	11,803	9,081	15,741
France.....	10,423	10,741	8,724
Italy.....	7,824	9,273	6,030
Czechoslovakia.....	2,848	4,903	5,937
Austria.....	5,157	3,232	4,905
Poland.....	2,291	679	4,601
Switzerland.....	2,879	2,447	3,386
Finland.....	2,482	3,291	3,082
Belgium.....	4,246	4,848	2,976
Hungary.....	1,556	1,905	2,491
Sweden.....	631	1,982	2,306
Egypt.....	3,248	95	1,612
Netherlands.....	1,365	1,347	1,224
Others.....	6,566	7,393	6,031
Total.....	137,503	124,044	132,955

U.S. TOBACCO IMPORTS
SET RECORD

U.S. imports of tobacco for consumption set a record in 1960, totaling 159.9 million pounds, compared with the previous high of 151.7 million in 1959. The 1960 value was \$115.7 million.

Cigarette leaf imports, mainly oriental, totaled 119.1 million pounds in 1960--up 6.4 percent from 1959. Cigar filler imports, stemmed and unstemmed, were 12.3 million--a little less than in 1959. But an increase in the scrap category from 24.7 million pounds in 1959 to 26.9 million in 1960 was recorded. Imports of Philippine scrap amounted to 9.9 million pounds in 1960, compared with 7.4 million in 1959. Imports of Cuban filler and scrap for consumption were smaller than in 1959.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: U.S. imports for consumption 1/,
1958-60

Commodity and origin	1958	1959	1960
	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>
Cigarette leaf:			
Turkey.....	65,087	69,592	74,379
Greece.....	28,504	31,601	32,310
Yugoslavia.....	3,964	4,573	5,482
Others <u>2/</u>	7,088	6,111	6,929
Total.....	104,643	111,877	119,100
Cigar filler (stemmed and unstemmed):			
Cuba.....	12,147	12,872	11,055
Philippines.....	419	169	613
Others.....	190	71	614
Total.....	12,756	13,112	12,282
Cigar wrapper (total).....	592	595	598
Scrap:			
Cuba.....	13,755	16,138	13,795
Philippines.....	5,479	7,439	9,886
Others.....	217	1,103	3/ 3,238
Total.....	19,451	24,680	26,919
Stems (total).....	1,080	1,422	1,001
GRAND TOTAL.....	138,522	151,686	159,900

1/ Includes withdrawals from bond for consumption and releases from customs custody immediately upon arrival. 2/ Largely Italy, Syria, Lebanon, and Cyprus. 3/ Mainly Peru, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, and Turkey.

U.S. AND COSTA RICA
TO OPEN SCHOOL

The United States and Costa Rica recently agreed to open a school of vocational agriculture in an isolated part of the fertile Mesta Central region of Costa Rica.

The school, to be known as the Colegio Vocacional Agro-Pecuario de Santa Clara de San Carlos, will be run by 2 Benedictine priests from the United States. Classes will begin this year.

During construction of the building, the priests will study tropical agriculture at the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences at Turrialba and at the University of Costa Rica.

DOMINION WOOL PRICES CLIMB IN FEBRUARY

Dominion wool prices moved steadily upward in February, and medium grades reached the highest level of the season.

The market has been boosted by continued heavy Japanese buying in Australia and strong support from Europe. Japanese demand has been particularly strong in the medium grades--both for current and future delivery.

Prices tended to level off in the first half of March, but the monthly average will likely be somewhat higher than in February.

WOOL: Average clean cost per pound, c.i.f. United Kingdom, based on auction sales in Dominions 1/ and London, specified months

Grade	1960				1961	
	Feb.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
	U.S. dollars					
70's.....	1.13	1.00	1.04	1.03	1.00	1.04
64's.....	1.06	.95	.98	.97	.96	1.00
60's.....	.99	.88	.90	.89	.89	.93
58's.....	.95	.84	.86	.86	.86	.91
56's.....	.90	.82	.83	.86	.86	.86
50's.....	.83	.76	.79	.78	.78	.81
48's.....	.81	.74	.77	.75	.75	.77
46's.....	.79	.71	.75	.74	.74	.75

1/ Includes Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

New Zealand Wool Commission (London Agency).

CEYLON CORPORATION HAS NEW DUTIES

The Ceylon State Plantations Corporation will soon undertake the coordination of tea-bush pruning and soil conservation in peasant colonies growing tea for the state. Coffee will be grown on a 100-acre tract.

The corporation was established in August 1948 to promote development of crown lands. Accomplishments were not extensive the first year, but 8 estates are now operated under tea, rubber, and coconuts. Future plans include the addition of about 15,000 acres for tea cultivation.

DANISH INDUSTRIES ASSURED OF CONSTANT PORK SUPPLY

Cooperative and private slaughterhouses in Denmark have concluded an agreement that will assure a constant supply of hog carcasses for the canning and bacon industries.

A temporary agreement is effective from January 1 through July 1, 1961, and all parties involved will therefore have an opportunity to gain experience and develop new ideas before a more permanent plan is drawn up.

A 9-man committee, named to administer the new program, will fix prices on hog carcasses available to canners. The supply will be adjusted according to the bacon industry's requirements. Canners will be assured of reasonable quantities at all times but must absorb excess amounts from the bacon industry when the market for bacon is weak.

To promote the sale of Danish canned meats, all labels--regardless of brand names--must carry the word "Danish." The agreement provides for the establishment of joint market promotion offices. The first will be established in New York.

TWO SHIPS LEAVE AUSTRALIA WITH BEEF FOR U.S.

Two ships, the Antarctic Ocean and the Patonga, left Australia with 11,332,160 pounds of frozen beef for the United States.

The Antarctic Ocean sailed February 28 with 4,618,880 pounds--3,456,320 for New York, 983,360 for Boston, and 179,200 for Philadelphia. The Patonga sailed March 2 with 6,713,280 pounds--4,999,680 for New York, 1,104,320 for Boston, and 609,280 for Philadelphia.

The Pioneer Glen, which sailed February 21, carried an additional 13,440 pounds for New York. The Monterey, which sailed February 24, carried 24,400 pounds for New York (Foreign Crops and Markets, March 20, 1961).

GHANA TO BUY COCOA

The government of Ghana will soon share in the profits of the extensive cocoa purchasing operations in that country.

Effective this month, the government, through a state buying agency under the Ministry of Trade, will begin to buy cocoa from farmers for the Cocoa Marketing Board. The 26 firms now in business will continue to operate on a limited scale until further notice.

JAPAN'S RICE IMPORTS REACH NEW LOW

Japanese rice imports in 1960, at 158,466 metric tons, were the lowest on record--the volume has declined almost steadily since the 1954 postwar record of 1,432,000 tons.

Reduced imports are due to rising domestic production. The crop increased every year from 1956 (10,899,000 metric tons of brown rice) through 1960 (12,859,000 tons). Acreage increased only 2 percent in the period while production rose 18 percent. Increases in the yield per acre are attributed to new methods of production (Foreign Crops and Markets, October 3, 1960).

RICE: Japan's imports, by country of origin, averages 1935-39 and 1951-55, annual 1957-60

Country of origin	1935-39	1951-55	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Burma.....	907	209,873	106,061	61,339	26,666	46,676
Cambodia.....	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	0	3,990	2,834	3,952
Communist China:	0	42,952	<u>2/</u>	86,100	0	0
Egypt.....	0	36,901	0	58,202	0	0
Indochina.....	<u>3/</u>	16,830	--	--	--	--
Italy.....	0	55,481	3	31,290	0	0
Korea.....	1,199,310	<u>2/</u>	0	0	2	7,658
North Vietnam..	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	4,357	0	0	0
Spain.....	0	32,442	0	39,328	20,999	0
South Vietnam..	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	6,038	0	5,545	5,428
Taiwan.....	693,550	82,841	114,686	190,600	151,496	30,000
Thailand.....	30,845	355,456	115,547	34,607	69,806	64,752
United States..	<u>2/</u>	216,488	392	0	0	0
Other countries:	907	56,623	70	3	4	0
Total.....	1,925,519	1,105,887	347,154	505,459	277,352	158,466

1/ Included in Indochina. 2/ Less than 500 tons. 3/ If any, included in "other countries."

Compiled from trade sources.

Stocks of imported rice at the beginning of the 1960-61 year (November 1) exceeded one year's consumption. Stocks are expected to decrease some by November 1961, but will still be about sufficient for a year's requirement.

INDONESIAN KAPOK EXPORTS DOWN

Indonesian exports of kapok from January through November 1960 fell to 5.3 million pounds from 6.1 million in the corresponding period of 1959.

The f.o.b. price was down to 19.1 cents per pound in the first half of the year, compared with 20.2 cents in the first half of the preceding year. The government-owned P.T. Kapok Indonesia now has the kapok monopoly and fixes export prices.

Most of the decrease in exports was to the United States, which took only 2.6 million pounds in the first 11 months of 1960, compared with 4.1 million in 1959. New Zealand, Italy, Belgium, and Australia took a large share of the remaining exports.

U.S. EXPORTS OF FEEDS CLIMB RAPIDLY

The production and exportation of prepared and mixed feeds--a byproduct of milled grains--is a fast-growing industry in the United States.

Feeds exported during the last 4 fiscal years are shown in the following table in comparison with the 1950-54 average.

FEEDS, PREPARED AND MIXED: U.S. exports by classification,
average 1950-54 annual 1956-1959

Commodity	Average 1950-54	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Dairy feeds.....	4,000	12,045	6,937	6,041	4,509
Poultry feeds.....	29,000	97,498	109,253	113,169	115,558
Corn feeds.....	15,000	12,950	15,559	14,718	66,071
Wheat feeds.....	4,000	11,479	67,185	53,072	59,015
Fodders and other : feeds 1/.....	47,000	233,045	98,048	121,685	173,401
Total.....	99,000	367,017	296,982	308,685	418,554

1/ Including alfalfa meal, beet pulp, cull beans and peas, meadow grasses, malt sprouts, oat clippings, peanut hull bran, dried and shredded citrus peel, grain chaff and hulls, fruit pulp, and a number of other concentrates.

Exports of feeds in 1959-60 totaled 419,000 short tons--well above the 99,000-ton average from the 5 years beginning July 1, 1950, and ending June 30, 1955.

Exports of fodders and feeds totaled 173,000 tons in 1958-59--up from a 5-year average of 47,000. Shipments, however, went as high as 233,000 in 1956-57 and down to 98,000 the following year. Exports of poultry feeds reached 116,000 tons in 1958-59 and showed a gradual yearly increase from the 5-year average of 29,000 tons.

Feed exports during the last 5 fiscal years are shown in the following table. The bulk of the feeds went to the Western Hemisphere and Europe.

FEEDS, PREPARED AND MIXED: Total exports by areas, 1955-56
through 1959-60

Area	: 1955-56	: 1956-57	: 1957-58	: 1958-59	: 1959-60
	: Short	: Short	: Short	: Short	: Short
	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons
Western Hemisphere:	197,120	160,798	170,202	183,840	166,282
Europe.....	223,806	177,303	59,019	53,978	170,890
Asia.....	40,067	27,856	66,583	69,907	79,601
Africa.....	503	577	597	662	989
Oceania.....	369	483	581	298	792
Total.....	461,865	367,017	296,982	308,685	418,554

Exports to Asia in 1959-60 were 80,000 tons--about double those in 1955-56. Shipments were down to 28,000 in 1956-57 but since then have shown a steady increase.

URUGUAYAN WOOL EXPORTS
RISE SHARPLY

The United Kingdom has replaced the United States this season as the leading buyer of Uruguayan wool.

From October 1960 through February 1961, Uruguayan wool exports (including tops and noils) totaled 86,876 bales, compared with 45,248 a year earlier. The United Kingdom's purchases of 22,832 bales were well above the U.S. total of 13,671. The U.S.S.R., leading buyer from 1958 through 1959, has not bought wool in Uruguay since that time.

The sharp rise in U.K. wool imports from Uruguay this season can be attributed to (1) Uruguay's reduction of export taxes in late 1960, (2) more export supplies resulting from a large carryover and a bigger clip, and (3) the improved quality of the clip resulting from better growing conditions. Most of the current clip will probably be exported by the end of June.

CANADIAN COTTON CONSUMPTION RISES SLIGHTLY

From August 1960 through February 1961, Canadian cotton consumption, based on the number of bales opened by mills, amounted to 204,000 bales (500 pounds gross). This figure is 3 percent more than the 198,000 bales used in the corresponding period of 1959-60.

Consumption of cotton in February was 29,000 bales, compared with 30,000 in January, and 28,000 in February 1960.

YUGOSLAV CASTOR BEAN PRODUCTION DOWN

Yugoslavia produced 9,215 short tons of castor beans from 15,965 acres in 1960, compared with the record 11,000 tons from 16,655 acres in 1959.

Castor oil output from this volume of production would approximate 4,000 tons, compared with about 5,000 from the 1959 crop.

Limited trade in 1959 consisted of only 36 tons of castor oil exported to Austria and 55 tons imported from Rumania. Because there were no imports or exports in the first half of 1960, production may be entirely for domestic consumption.

SWISS RAISE IMPORT TAXES ON CERTAIN FEED GRAINS

Switzerland is trying to discourage the expansion of hog and milk production.

To do this, the government recently increased import taxes on feed rye, barley, oats, and corn so that (1) domestic prices of imported feeds will be raised and (2) imports will be reduced.

Feed rye includes "denatured" rye--grain once suitable for flour milling but rendered unfit for human consumption.

The import tax on denatured fodder meals also was raised. Taxes on less important feed grains and grain products used for feed were not changed.

Increased Swiss meat consumption has been more than offset by expanded domestic hog production resulting in part from favorable feed prices. Switzerland will have a substantial pork surplus at least through the first half of 1961.

Swiss authorities have feared that the increased meat consumption and favorable feed prices would forestall the desired reduction in cattle numbers and in milk production.

SWITZERLAND: Import taxes on feed grains, and grain
products used for feed

Commodity	Old tax	New tax	Old tax	New tax
	Swiss francs per 100 kg.	Swiss francs per 100 kg.	U.S. dollar equivalent	U.S. dollar equivalent
Barley.....	9.	11.	.45 per bu.	.55 per bu.
Oats.....	6.	7.	.20 do.	.24 do.
Corn.....	5.5	6.	.32 do.	.35 do.
Wheat and meslin, denatured.....	6.	6.	.38 do.	.38 do.
Rye, denatured.....	6.	9.	.35 do.	.53 do.
Rice, raw, broken.....	4.	4.	.42 per 100 lb.	.42 per 100 lb.
Buckwheat, millet, canary seed, grain sorghums				
Subject to compulsory stockpiling.....	7.5	7.5	.79 do.	.79 do.
Not subject to com- pulsory stockpiling..	9.	9.	.95 do.	.95 do.
Flour of corn.....	7.5	7.5	.79 do.	.79 do.
Flour of rice.....	6.	6.	.63 do.	.63 do.
Fodder meals, denatured..	14.	15.	1.47 do.	1.57 do.
Groats, semolina, of corn or rice.....	7.5	7.5	.79 do.	.79 do.
Germs of cereals.....	6.	6.	.63 do.	.63 do.
Seeds of vetches and lupines.....	6.	6.	.63 do.	.63 do.
Bran and other by- products of the pro- cessing of cereals....	3.	3.	.32 do.	.32 do.

BURMA'S OILSEED OUTPUT
DOWN IN 1960-61

Burma's 1960-61 oilseed production appears to have declined somewhat from a year earlier in spite of the government's drive and plans for self-sufficiency in edible oils.

Peanut production, a project to which the government gives high priority in planning, probably will total about 265,000 short tons from a harvested area of almost 1,100,000 acres, or about one-fourth less than the 1959-60 crop of 302,340 tons from 1,052,000 acres. The decline from the previous year is due to adverse weather, diseases, insects, and pests. Moreover, peanut growing areas on uplands are deficient in fertility due to soil erosion.

Sesame production is expected to be 64,000 tons from almost 1,047,000 acres, compared with the 1959-60 crop of 66,200 tons from 1,087,000 acres.

Burma's 1960 imports of edible oils, virtually all peanut and coconut oils, are estimated as about the same as the 21,000 tons of 1959. Coconut oil is imported largely from Malaya and Ceylon, while peanut oil is imported mainly from India.

Vegetable oilcakes are exported in large volume from Burma. Exports in 1960 are estimated unofficially at 164,304 tons of which 122,834 were peanut cake and the remainder sesame, cottonseed, copra, and rice bran cakes. Total exports in 1959 were 160,577 tons. The major portion of the oilcake exports goes to the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries.

RHODESIA-NYASALAND BANS IMPORTS OF COTTONSEED CAKE AND MEAL

Imports of cottonseed cake and meal into the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland recently were prohibited to protect domestic peanut growers and crushers.

According to the Minister of Agriculture, the ban is in the national interest because it will increase peanut production by allowing a larger market for domestically produced oilseed meals. Stocks of peanut meal at crushing facilities are reportedly sufficient for 5 months' requirements, and the new peanut crop, expected to be large, will come to market in about 2 months. Crushers maintain that sales of peanut cake have been hampered by imports of cottonseed cake, which reportedly sells for almost one-third less.

Production of peanut cake in the Federation last year is estimated at 12,000 tons. Also, about 2,500 tons of cottonseed cake were produced--all in Nyasaland. Imports of cottonseed cake and meal in 1960 were about 15,000 short tons, largely from Mozambique and the Republic of the Congo.

COTTON PRICES RISING IN WORLD MARKETS

After many months of unusual stability, cotton prices in world import markets for most growths and qualities of upland types for nearby shipment have firmed substantially in the 1960-61 season (August-July).

Prices of most growths rose 1 to 1-1/2 cents per pound in the first 7 months of the current season. Actually, about half of the total increase in many growths occurred in the past 2 months. Price strength continues to reflect the close balance of world production and distribution at or near record levels, with larger foreign production this season nearly offset by lower beginning stocks.

Increased mill purchasing overseas during the past month reflected attractive offers of cotton for fall shipment, although raw material requirements for the remainder of this season were filled in moderate volume. Spinners currently are covering fall requirements principally with U.S. current-crop cotton for shipment in August and September and with Mexican new crop, while more prompt orders are being filled with Middle Eastern and other growths.

The U.S. export payment rate for cotton shipped on, and after, August 1 has been initially set at 8-1/2 cents per pound, compared with the current rate of 6 cents, and a rate of 8 cents a pound in 1959-60. However, the total of increases in the 1961-62 domestic support level and the Commodity Credit Corporation minimum resale price will be larger than the 2-1/2 cents per pound increase in the export payment rate for next season.

COTTON: C.i.f. price quotations for foreign and U.S. qualities, monthly averages, Liverpool, England, specified dates

Country	U.S. quality or equivalent	Cents per pound			
		February 1960	August 1960	January 1961	February 1961
United States:	M 1"	26.50	26.89	27.67	28.27
do.	M 1-1/32"	27.51	27.81	28.16	28.73
do.	M 1-1/16"	28.50	28.69	28.67	29.24
do.	SM 1-1/32"	28.68	28.81	29.49	30.09
do.	SM 1-1/16"	29.61	29.68	30.29	30.96
Mexico.....	M 1-1/16"	28.11	28.47	28.78	29.81
do.	SM 1-1/16"	29.27	29.64	30.12	30.75
Syria.....	M 1-1/16"	29.05	28.69	29.53	30.34
do.	SM 1-1/16"	30.58	29.86	30.99	31.51
Pakistan.....	M 1"	31.62	31.65	33.33	32.88
Turkey.....	SM 1-1/32"	30.90	30.30	30.72	31.22
Greece.....	SM 1-1/16"	32.19	30.23	31.36	31.64
U.S.S.R.....	SM 1-1/32"	29.12	29.86	31.00	30.92

Official Business

RICE EXPORT PRICES DOWN
SLIGHTLY IN BANGKOK

On March 20, the f.o.b. export price of first-grade, 100-percent, rice at Bangkok was \$6.67 per cwt. This figure was off slightly from \$6.73 cwt. a week earlier, but 51 cents higher than on the same date in February.

RICE: Thai export prices, f.o.b. Bangkok 1/, March 20
with comparisons

Grade	1961		1960
	March 20	February 20	March 23
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
	per cwt.	per cwt.	per cwt.
White rice, 100-percent, first-grade..	6.67	6.16	6.18
White rice, 100-percent, second-grade:	6.54	6.03	--
White rice, 5 percent broken.....	6.16	5.71	6.48
White rice, 10 percent broken.....	5.94	5.52	5.28
White breakens, A-1 super.....	4.16	4.03	3.28
Cargo, 100-percent, first-grade.....	5.59	5.14	5.16

1/ Milled rice. Includes export premium, export tax, and cost of bags. Packed in bags of 100 kilograms (220.46 pounds) net.